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HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1925

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	7.19
Shatin	Dep. 7.03	9.38	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	7.31
Tai Po	Dep. 7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	7.44
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	7.48
Fanning	Dep. 7.23	10.03	11.18	12.48	1.58	5.18	7.50
Shum Chun	Dep. 7.38	10.07	11.22	12.53	2.07	5.23	7.55
Shum Chun	Arr. 7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.15	5.34	8.00

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun	Dep. 7.21	8.05	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	6.58
Shum Chun	Dep. 7.28	8.12	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	7.05
Fanning	Dep. 7.32	8.16	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	7.09
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.43	8.26	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	7.19
Tai Po	Dep. 7.46	8.30	11.04	12.06	3.24	4.41	7.22
Shatin	Dep. 7.59	8.42	11.17	12.19	3.38	4.55	7.36
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 8.12	8.55	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.08	7.49
Kowloon	Arr. 8.20	9.03	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.16	7.56

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	2.20	5.20	7.10
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	2.31	5.31	7.19
Shatin	Dep. 7.03	9.38	10.51	12.21	2.43	5.43	7.31
Tai Po	Dep. 7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	2.56	5.56	7.44
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	3.00	6.00	7.48
Fanning	Dep. 7.23	10.03	11.18	12.48	3.11	6.11	7.50
Shum Chun	Dep. 7.38	10.07	11.22	12.53	3.15	6.15	7.55
Shum Chun	Arr. 7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	3.21	6.20	8.00

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun	Dep. 8.12	10.38	11.40	3.00	4.17	5.40	6.58
Shum Chun	Dep. 8.19	10.45	11.47	3.07	4.24	5.47	7.05
Fanning	Dep. 8.23	10.49	11.51	3.11	4.28	5.51	7.09
Tai Po Market	Dep. 8.33	10.59	12.02	3.21	4.38	6.01	7.19
Tai Po	Dep. 8.37	11.04	12.07	3.24	4.41	6.04	7.22
Shatin	Dep. 8.51	11.17	12.21	3.38	4.55	6.18	7.36
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 9.03	11.29	12.33	3.50	5.07	6.30	7.49
Kowloon	Arr. 9.11	11.37	12.41	3.58	5.15	6.38	7.56

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep. 7.45	11.30	12.30	6.25	7.45	11.30	1.05
Shatin	Arr. 8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	7.25	11.10	2.00

STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanning	Dep. 7.45	11.30	12.30	6.25	7.45	11.30	1.05
Shatin	Arr. 8.40	12.25	1.15	7.20	7.25	11.10	2.00

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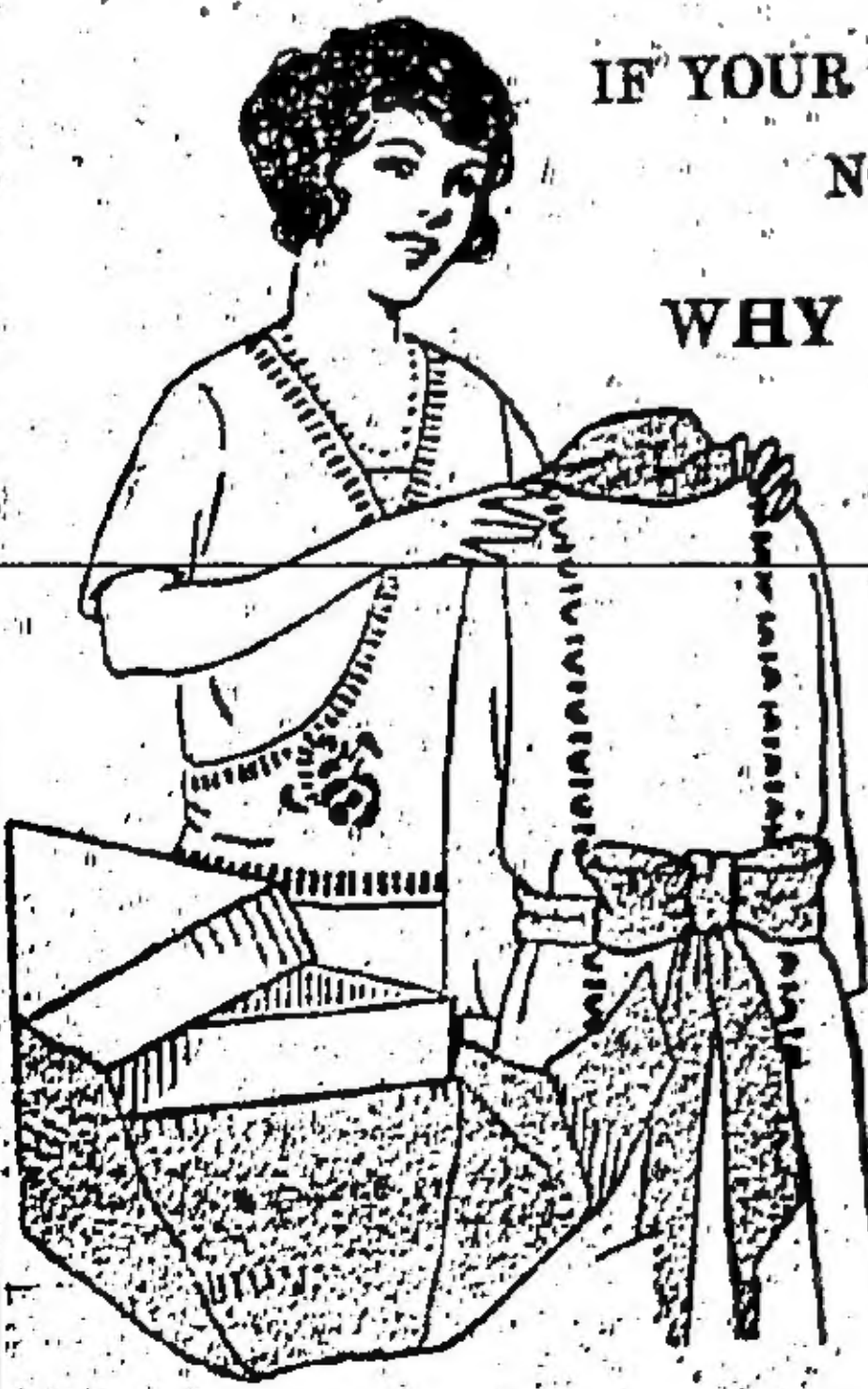
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EUROPEAN OPINION ON CHINA CRISIS.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM VARIOUS QUARTERS.

HOW MR. GEORGE LANSBURY, M.P., WOULD "CLEAR
UP THE MESS."

The situation in China is no longer a front-page feature, says the *China Express and Telegraph* of July 9th, but it continues nevertheless to receive considerable attention and gives cause for not a little anxiety.

In Parliament the activities of the Bolsheviks in China against Great Britain have given rise to several important questions. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, replying for the Government, declared that the policy of the Government as laid down in the King's Speech would not be altered. But he firmly declined to tie the hands of the Cabinet in regard to any action which might be deemed necessary for the defence of British interests in circumstances which he described as "critical." His restrained but none the less pointed replies were highly significant. No diplomatic ultimatum, or formal Note of protest and warning, has as yet been despatched to Moscow. But the great majority of Ministers feel that some action is urgent and imperative, and the Unionist rank and file are virtually solid on this point. Any danger of collision with Russia is, of course, due to the conviction that Soviet agents are actively stirring up hostility towards Great Britain. Of this Mr. Chamberlain said they had evidence which it would be inexpedient to publish, in addition to the "sufficient grounds," as he regarded them, contained in the speech of the Soviet Ambassador in Peking. Finally, Mr. Chamberlain appealed to everyone, "in circumstances which are critical," to refrain from language of any kind that would make them more dangerous than they are.

THE COTTON TRADE VIEW.

Quite unofficially, and disclaiming the character of a deputation, some four or five members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce who have business connections and special knowledge of labour conditions in China, had a two hours' conference at the House of Commons on July 6th with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as to the effect of the present troubles upon the cotton trade of Manchester. There were with the Labour party leader other members of his party, including Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. Clynes, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Whentley, and Mr. Greenwood. The proceedings were private. The interview was for the purpose of giving and receiving information. The deputation pointed out that China was Manchester's second best market for cotton. The meeting is of interest in view of the various resolutions passed by Labour and Socialist bodies in this country and forwarded to China.

NO MORE WAR MOVEMENT.

At a reception by the British No More War Movement on July 6th eighteen countries were represented by over sixty delegates. Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., said: "Again and again we are being asked in the House of Commons, 'Are you prepared to leave women and children to the ferocity of the Chinese?' We need not argue whether the Chinese are ferocious or not. No English need be in China. They can come away if they want to. Suppose people like us had to take in hand the job of clearing up the mess that Capitalism has made, we should say 'Government has promised these people protection. We are prepared to bring them away and compensate them for any loss. We know that would cost money, but so would war.'"

Mr. Fenner Brockway, the newly-elected chairman of the War Resisters' International, said, "I think I can say on behalf of the Labour movement of this country that if the policies which the Government is pursuing lead to war with China and with Russia as they promise to do, the whole Labour movement would resist it."

The anxiety caused on all hands by the anti-foreign sentiment in China is reflected in an appeal, published on July 6th, by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York for prayer in all the churches of the land. It says:—

So grave, so anxious, and so complicated is the situation in China that we feel it to be incumbent upon us to urge that, in our Churches and at home, prayer should be offered on behalf of the Christians engaged in missionary work throughout China; and of any of our fellow-countrymen who may be in danger, and also for the statement of

different nationalities on whom responsibility rests at this crisis. For them we ask wisdom and power of vision which shall lead to a firm, considerate, and generous handling of a situation of extraordinary difficulty. The urgency of the question renders impossible adequate communication with the other leaders of religious thought in England, but we have every reason to anticipate concurrence of all in this serious appeal.

M. BRIAND CONFERS WITH LORD CREWE.

M. Briand, the Foreign Minister, on July 3rd received Lord Crewe, the British Ambassador. It is understood that they discussed the proposal of the American Government for a conference to deal with the events in China. Commenting on the interview, the *Journal* declares that an eventual conference on the Chinese problem could not ignore the question of relations with Soviet Russia who, the paper says, is at the bottom of the present Chinese agitation. The paper adds that the Powers are quite ready to admit China on a footing of equality with themselves, but it first of all behoves China to show that she is capable of assuming the responsibilities entailed by such equality.

ZENOVIEFF'S ROAST

In his latest contribution to the Bolshevik Press, Zinovief appears to be particularly elated by what he regards as the swift results of the recent appeal "to bolshevism as quickly as possible." He writes in the *Iskra* of July 28th:— "The Chinese events will undoubtedly have a tremendous revolutionising influence on the other countries of the East, and first of all on the British Colonies and those Eastern States which are dependent on Imperialist England. To-day China has risen; to-morrow it will be India! To-day Shanghai, Hongkong, Peking, Canton are in the throes of revolution; to-morrow Calcutta and Madras will rise also. That is why we are adding to our slogan 'Workers of the World, Unite!' the words 'and the oppressed nations of the East!'"

The Soviet Press prominently expresses the greatest satisfaction with the address of the Chinese Bolshevik General, Feng Yu Hsiang, to his followers, and specially his statement that they were not only prepared to give the blood of two hundred thousand soldiers for the Chinese people, but that they were ready to take up the struggle for the world's oppressed peoples against Imperialism. The Soviet newspapers declare that although the speech was not an actual declaration of war against England, it was characteristic of the movement now afoot.

RED AGENT No. 43

Rusta announces that Tchitcherine, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has addressed to Mr. Hodgson, British Chargé d'Affaires in Moscow, a note protesting against the trial by the Mixed Court in Shanghai of the Russian subject, Dossier, who was arrested on a charge of preparing to commit a hostile act against certain foreign States. Tchitcherine maintains that the document presented to the Court by the British police authorities as belonging to Dossier is a forgery, and refers to previous communications of the Soviet Government and its plenipotentiary Bakovsky on the subject of "mischievous falsifications" of Soviet and Communist documents. The note insists that the prosecution of Dossier shall be withdrawn and that he shall be set at liberty, and also reserves to the Soviet Government the right to demand full compensation.

Dossier, officially known as Agent No. 43, is, according to the *Daily Mail*, a Bolshevik whose record is known to the authorities. In 1918 he was at the head of the committee of Bolsheviks known as the "Sovnarhoz" at Baku, in the Caucasus, which took control of the Baku oilfields on their nationalisation in June, 1918. He was formerly in the employ of an oil firm in the Caucasus as statistical clerk. He escaped arrest in 1918, when the Turks and Kurds plundered Baku and massacred thousands of the population; but his colleagues, Schanman, "Commissar-General for the Caucasus," Djaparidze, president of the Soviet of Workers, Peasants and Soldiers' Deputies, and eighteen others were shot by order of the Committee of Public Safety of Turkestan on September 20th of that year.

(Continued on next Column.)

SIR ALFRED MOND ON CHINA TRADE.

WIDER SURVEY OF THE PROBLEM
NEEDED.

Sir Alfred Mond speaking during the course of a debate in the China Crisis in the House of Commons on July 2nd, said: Our export trade with China had almost disappeared. The representative of his firm in Shanghai had sent them a cable stating that Bolshevism was becoming steadily predominant and anti-British feeling was running dangerously high. Moderate Chinese were terrified, and if foreign Governments showed any sign of weakening the situation would become very serious. A few years ago Great Britain and the Dominions represented 50 per cent. of China's import trade. Our trade rights, and our nationals in China must be protected, and any steps which the Government took in that direction would have the support of the country.

CROWN COLONY DEVELOPMENT.

Sir Alfred Mond said it was necessary that the Government should make a wider survey of our trade problems than they had made in the past. If the Government had vision and courage to treat the matter as an investment, not by the Crown Colonies, but by Great Britain, and to base loans not on the security of the revenues of the Crown Colonies, but on the security of our credit, and proceeded with big schemes of transportation, and particularly railways, they would in a very few years see an enormous transformation in the trade of this country. Was the Government prepared to come out on big lines—not a few millions here and a few millions there, but with a really big scheme of £40,000,000 or £50,000,000 spread over a number of years? A big issue like that, which the Government could finance to the Crown Colonies, would be popular; the money could be obtained more cheaply, and the issue would be profitable. Such a scheme would involve the placing for years ahead of contracts for rolling stock and bridges. He failed to see why such a policy should not be adopted.

A BOLSHEVIST EXPERIMENT.

The chief Asiatic correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* deals with the situation at Canton at the beginning of May. The correspondent soon discovered that Moscow has not only great influence, but also great power in Canton. For example, the military instructors in the school for cadets at Whampoa are appointed by Russia, as are the expert advisers of the General Staff of the Flying Corps and of other military institutions. The Bolsheviks, the correspondent continues, have been experimenting in Canton for ten years. The experiments took the form of a "Young Chinese" movement which was looked on favourably. Since the Russian revolution, however, terrorist methods have gained the upper hand. Not only is there at present, the correspondent asserts, no way to the interior of China that is safe, but the city of Canton gives the impression that its ruin is inevitable. The correspondent adds that England's growing aversion to Russia manifests itself in hostility between Hongkong and Canton, and everything is being done by the British with intellectual and material means to starve out Bolshevism in Canton. An experiment is being conducted in Canton which the whole of Asia is watching. It is crystallised in an embittered struggle between England and Russia, and the outcome cannot be foreseen.

LOCAL SPORT.
BASEBALL.

The following league baseball matches have been arranged to take place this week:—Tomorrow, Indians c. South China; Saturday, Hongkong c. the Volunteers; and Japanese c. Indians.

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

The Japanese beat South China by 7 runs to 1 on the Happy Valley diamond yesterday afternoon, after a very tame display on both sides.

The sides were as follows:—

JAPANESE.		SOUTH CHINA.
A. Akiyama	2b.	K. F. June
H. Hachima	c.	S. S. Lee
S. Hachima	s.s.	R. Shan
Yokoi	r.f.	S. L. Li
Takatomi	l.f.	X. T. Leung
S. Uno	1b.	S. C. Pung
K. Kusano	c.f.	P. F. Chey
H. Honda	3b.	Tong Chau
K. Ishimatsu	p.	H. A. Pan

SCORES BY INNINGS.

The scores in the six innings played were:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Japanese	0	4	0	0	2	7
South China	0	0	0	0	1	1

"THE ONLY WAY."

"NO USE WAITING UPON IMPOTENT PEKING."

Let us suppose, writes Palace in the *China Express and Telegraph*, that in the course of the next few days, or weeks at most, the last necessary ratification of the Nine Power Treaty is deposited, in accordance with Article XI, at Washington; and let us suppose that America, who has already given indications of an intention to take the lead in bringing order out of the Chinese chaos, then proceeds to convene the Special Conference. England will find herself confronted with Mr. Chamberlain's recent statement that no discussion of these large issues is possible until the Chinese Government have taken steps to put an end to the present anti-foreign riots, and have shown their ability to enforce law and order. We shall reach deadlock again.

Is the restoration of law and order to precede the Conference or is the Conference to come first? Which is to be the cause and which is to be the effect? I hold that there is no means of restoring law and order in China, short of an international expeditionary force or a mandate to Japan, except an international conference at which China is fully and properly represented. It will not be enough for two or three nominees of the present group of office-holders doing duty for a Central Government in Peking to attend, as did Koo and Sze at Washington, it will be necessary also to have representatives from Canton, Cheongtu, Kalgan, Mukden, and elsewhere. It will not do to confine the discussion to Likiu and the Surtees, the Agenda Paper must embrace China's status as a nation, her legal code and judicature, her standing army, her budget, her railways, and her debts. It is, useless to trifle with the Chinese problem, the position is becoming desperate, and the remedy must be desperate too.

Overtures on these lines are assured of a welcome alike from Old China and Young. The better part of that hoary old nation will rally to the prospect of rescue from the pitiable plight of strife and insecurity into which her first essay in democratic government has plunged her. On the other hand, if Mr. Chamberlain's dictum is accepted *au pied de la lettre*, if we wait for the impotent "Chief Executive" in Peking to do what he and his predecessors have signally failed to do for the past decade, we may as well throw in our checks and look for the Reorganisation of China at the next ensuing Greek Kalends.

THE STAR

TO-NIGHT

NORMA TALMADCE

IN

ETERNAL FLAME

THE LOCAL STRIKE. CHINESE LABOUR OFFICES TO CLOSE DOWN.

SANITARY STAFF GROWING.
Despite the effects of the strike, the fine weather of the week-end attracted the majority of residents in the Colony out of doors. Full buses and cars were to be observed running to Repulse Bay on Saturday, Sunday and yesterday. While other parties made their way to other holiday resorts on the Island and to "Castle Peak" on the mainland. By reason of the business houses and other offices being closed for yesterday's Bank Holiday, it was difficult to gather information as to the degree in which the strike situation had developed, but such details as were available were gathered by our representatives as under:—

CHINESE LABOUR OFFICE.

The Chinese Labour Offices at the City Hall will be closed as from tomorrow. They were opened very soon after the commencement of the strike and Dr. S. W. Tso and his staff were responsible for the lessening of much of the difficulties which confronted the European and Chinese community. He and his staff were responsible for the formation of the Chinese Special Constabulary, and supplied coolies, houseboys and cooks to persons who applied for them. During the last week a large number of seamen registered for work and shipping companies were forthwith informed, and several of the men were immediately taken. Tribute should be paid to Dr. Tso and the loyal Chinese with him who did their utmost to mitigate the effects of the strike.

A notice was posted outside the Chinese Labour Offices yesterday, written in English and Chinese, to the effect that drainage coolies were required by the P.W.D. Wages offered were 40 cents a day.

SANITARY COOLIES.

Mr. N. L. Smith, Head of the Sanitary Department, informed the "Daily Press" yesterday, that the number of scavenging coolies now employed permanently were 800. They were all signed up on August 1st and wages to be paid were announced to be similar to those paid prior to the strike. Strangely enough amongst this number very few are old hands. Prior to August 1st these men were employed as casual labourers and were paid 70 cents a day. Their monthly wage now is \$14. A number of new cleansing coolies have also been taken on. The launchmen who went on strike returned on Saturday and pleaded for reinstatement. They were told that there were men on the launches but if they returned for the minimum rate of pay they would be reinstated. They agreed and were therefor taken back.

Mr. Smith said that it was anticipated that there would be some show of remonstrance on August 1st when the men were informed that their pay would be reduced. However, nothing happened and all the casual workers signed on without complaint.

PIGS MORE PLENTIFUL.

Mr. Smith, who is also Food Controller, stated that supplies of pigs had arrived and cattle would arrive in a few days. Last week 50 pigs were slaughtered daily; this number has now been increased to 70.

SEDITIONOUS PAMPHLET.

Before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry at the Central Magistracy yesterday a Chinese, named Lee Hang Chung, was charged with being in possession of a seditious pamphlet. Sub-Inspector Shannon prosecuted.

Following the hearing of formal evidence, Mr. C. A. S. Russ for the defence, said that defendant was a broker to a Chinese merchant who was at one time a client of Mr. Russ, and for that reason he (Mr. Russ) could assure His Worship as to defendant's position. The Chinese merchants of Hongkong, continued Mr. Russ, hated the strike "like poison" and would naturally do all they could to stop it, but these seditious pamphlets were forced on them. In this case, defendant had been to Kowloon, and the circular served as a sort of passport in Chinese territory, without which he would have been unable to return to Hongkong. It was, as a reading of it showed, very anti-British.

Mr. McElderry fined defendant \$25 and also issued a warning to him.

SHIPPING SITUATION.

On Sunday there were two arrivals and eight departures and for the 21 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were eight arrivals. These included the s.s. *Albans* from Melbourne and Moji; the s.s. *President Monroe* from San Francisco and Shanghai; the s.s. *Taikeu Maru* from Keelung; the s.s. *Jeli* from Canton; the s.s. *Sun Kong* from Kowloon; Chow Wan; and the *Sarvestan* from Swatow.

Mails were entered by the s.s. *Albans*, the s.s. *President Monroe*, the *Taikeu Maru*, the s.s. *Sun Kong* and the s.s. *Sarvestan*.

The round-the-world liner *President Monroe* berthed at the Kowloon Wharf yesterday morning. She had on board a full complement of passengers, the majority of whom were passing through either to Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Marseilles or New York. Quite a number of these passengers are making the round trip, having started their journey at Los Angeles.

The next *President* boat due is the s.s. *President Wilson* on Thursday. She is due to sail for Manila on Friday, and will be the first of the *President* steamers from San Francisco to Hongkong to make the trip from here to Hongkong and back since the strike began. The previous vessels of this line arriving in Hongkong have come here from Manila, having been diverted to that port after leaving San Francisco.

H.M.S. *Parglare* has been sent to Amoy by the local Naval authorities in view of trouble that has been reported from there.

The Macao steamers continue their sailings as usual and although rumours are prevalent as to trouble being likely to break out among the crews, this has not occurred so far.

GENERAL NOTES.

A number of schools in Hongkong, mostly Chinese, have announced their resumption after the summer holidays.

Mae's Cafeteria, with Mrs. Taggart in charge, re-opened on Saturday, and was largely patronised.

The Chinese theatres which have been closed during the strike, are gradually re-opening. The Tai Ping Theatre is re-opening. The Tai Ping Theatre is re-opening. The Tai Ping Theatre is re-opening.

CHINESE IN SOURABAYA.

AIM TO BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

The *Sumatra Bode* states that much restlessness is felt in Chinese circles in Sourabaya in consequence of the trouble in China. All the Chinese Societies have combined and decided on one line of action in case of necessity. Meetings, at which the latest telegrams are discussed, are held every evening by the principal Chinese residents.

Their feelings are anti-English and, strangely enough, pro-Japanese. They appear certain that Japan will eventually appear with them. An aim to boycott English goods is unmistakable, although this is not being done openly.

Chinese residents have been advised by word of mouth and in writing to smoke Japanese or Chinese cigarettes in preference to English makes, the former being cheap and not harmful to health, whereas the latter, so they say, are expensive and bad for the health.

\$250 FINE.

YOUTHFUL MOTORCYCLIST'S BAD RECORD.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Chung Chai San, aged 20 years, was charged with driving a motor-cycle without a licence.

He was caught riding the machine on the Shaikwan Road on Sunday, despite the fact that his driving licence was recently suspended for two years.

Inspector Alexander (Traffic Department) said that defendant had a very bad record. Recently he was fined \$100 for following convictions on several charges including that of driving in a reckless manner and that of failing to report an accident in which he was involved. On the present occasion defendant was charged with driving a motor-cycle combination with one passenger in the sidecar and another on the pillion seat.

Defendant said that his driving licence had been suspended and added that he was therefore anxious to sell his machine. With that end in view, he was taking out a prospective purchaser. He had experienced carburettor trouble and had only been driving for a few minutes after putting it right.

His Worship fined defendant \$250 and in doing so warned him that on further conviction he would be sent to prison. An endorsement to that effect was placed on the defendant's record.

THE BRITISH PASSION FOR SILENCE.

A LESSON WE MIGHT LEARN FROM SOLOMON.

INTERESTING SERMON BY THE REV. T. B. POWELL.

An excellent lesson for the British people was drawn by the Rev. T. B. Powell during the course of his sermon at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning.

Taking as his text the words from I. King's x.7, "The half was not told me," the preacher pointed out that Solomon, the very paragon of knowledge, was at great pains to satisfy completely the curiosity and questionings of the visiting Queen of Sheba—with the result that there was much closer contact between the two great nations of Israel and Sheba.

"We are concerned," continued the preacher, "not so much with Israel and Sheba as with England and China, and everyone of us has realised the appalling ignorance that exists as to our true relationship with the Chinese. On the one hand we have a campaign of lies, carefully engineered by the enemies of civilization, who would have the Chinese believe that we are out to force Imperialism upon them and to oppose their legitimate aims. On the other we are faced with misrepresentation and untruth at home, the result of insularity prejudice, lack of knowledge. And in both cases one of the root causes is the same—the truth of the matter has not been revealed, the facts of the case have been suppressed: the half has not been told."

SILENCE NOT THE BEST POLICY.

This in measure springs from the natural reticence of the Englishman to talk either about himself or his country. This either about himself or his country. This either about himself or his country. This either about himself or his country.

THE WRONG POINT OF VIEW.

The Chinese sits and devours our modern adulterous scenic romances, and seeing the white woman portrayed in all kinds of degrading situations he naturally thinks that he is being introduced into the British home life. There is nothing much on the screen to inform him that no nation is better equipped by nature with a faculty for fine idealism than the English. No effort appears to be made to show him that we believe in chivalry and fair play and kindness—these things and first and foremost—and in a type of government where justice may flourish and in which a man may speak and think the things he wills. And as it has been truly said, we do not believe in war and we do not believe to be supermen, but we are convinced that the ideas which we stand for and which we on the whole have tried to carry out, are essential to the peaceful progress and happiness of humanity.

OUR OWN FAULT.

Moreover these high principles have in great measure animated our conduct in China and particularly in this Colony. With the result that we yield to none in our commercial integrity. We can, I think, without any presumption claim that we are China's best friends and we can legitimately point to the fact that there are no better employers of labour in the Far East than the British and that industrial conditions in Hongkong are the best in China. We can take a proper pride in our educational work and record that we have spent great wealth on schools and medical establishments. The government of this Colony has always turned a sympathetic ear to appeals for the alleviation of famine distress in China, and its strong financial support of medical institutions not only here but in Canton, has been in keeping with British tradition.

Moreover we have watched with sympathy and encouragement the growing national spirit of China and we have not hindered it. But our weakness is that we have not talked of these things—even though we realise that the Chinese are a nation of talkers. As a result we have been misrepresented, maligned, condemned.

(Continued on next Column).

OBITUARY.

MR. LORNE MURPHY.

The death occurred at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday of Mr. Lorne Murphy, chief-engineer of the s.s. *Hai Ching*, owned by the Douglas Steamship Company. Deceased had been in hospital for a fortnight.

He was a native of New Zealand and had been in the Colony for five years only. He was 47 years of age. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place yesterday evening at Happy Valley Cemetery. The Rev. T. B. Powell officiated. There was a large gathering present, comprising officers of the Company's vessels and other friends. Amongst those present were Superintendent Engineer S. F. Williamson, Assistant Engineer A. J. Stock, Mr. Middleton, second engineer of the *Hai Ching*, Messrs. L. Young, A. Forsyth, Meredith and Cooper, Capt. F. J. Gill, Mr. J. E. Drummond, Mr. R. M. Bailey, Capt. A. H. Stewart, Messrs. A. H. White, E. C. Bell, C. L. Farmer, Neil Lang, J. J. Edmundson, Capt. W. S. Turnbull, Capt. J. S. Thomas, Mr. A. A. Dand together with many others.

Floral wreaths were sent by His Loving Wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sanderson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stock, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Williamson, Capt. and Mrs. J. S. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Turnbull, Mr. J. J. Edmundson, s.s. *Hai Feng*, Messrs. Neil Lang, C. L. Farmer, E. C. Bell, A. H. White, H. P. White, Capt. R. M. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Drummond, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dand, the Rev. G. F. Waldgrave, Captain, Officers and Engineers of the s.s. *Hai Ching*, *Wing Hung*, *Hai Hong*, *Hai Foong*, *Hai Ning*, the Marine Engineers' Guild of China, Douglas s.s. Co., Ltd., the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.

But the fault is partly our own—the half has not been told. It would appear then a Christian duty to combat falsehood by truth, and if I may venture to pass on a suggestion made to me, it would be a good thing if each one of us were to send to our local Member of Parliament at home a copy of the resolutions passed at the recent public meeting in Hongkong.

MISSIONARY EDUCATION.

There is one other aspect which I should like to mention but which time will forbid me to deal with in any detail. This is the missionary question and in particular missionary school education. There has been some legitimate criticism and condemnation of isolated missionaries whose utterances have not been inspired either by true judgment or a real appreciation of the facts. On the other hand there has been some loose and ignorant criticism—cocktail criticism would perhaps adequately describe it—which has almost amounted to missionary-phobia. We do well to remember that China after staying still for a thousand years has leapt from an ancient autocracy to a so-called republic in a month. Revolutionary ideas of communistic utopias, coupled with the reaction of the world war, have produced a ferment which has upset the ancient Chinese philosophy of life. The Chinese mean to assimilate modern education whether we like it or not. And let us not forget that the most harmful result of education can be secularism.

OUR FUTURE IN CHINA.

The real question is whether China is to receive a non-moral, non-religious education—which is the ideal of the Bolsheviks—or one which is permeated by the highest religion and morality. The whole purport of our Christian education is the dissemination of every form of truth and the building up of a strong Christian character.

When the full facts are known it will be realised that the mission schools in this Colony have come out of a trying ordeal with a praiseworthy measure of success. It is our privilege as church people to employ every effort to make our Christian educational institution, as absolutely efficient as we possibly can; for the future of education in the most populous country of the earth is at stake.

Let us then face the whole problem in the light of our Christian citizenship, recalling the words of Bishop Berkeley "He who has not much meditated upon God, the human soul, the summum bonum may possibly make a thriving earth-worm, but will most indubitably make a sorry patriot and a sorry statesman." For the mills of God grind slowly, but the future in China does not belong to lawless violence. In the long run wisdom that comes from God will be justified in her children.

"DEMOBBED!"

And half Your "Civvy" kit destroyed by damp and insects!

- CORK SUN HATS - BEST QUALITY. - \$9.50
- "AERTEX" UNDERWEAR - PER GARMENT. - \$3.00
- SILK MIXTURE SOCKS-6 prs. for \$10.00
- SHIRTS - \$4.50

HERE IS A "REDUCED PRICE" OPPORTUNITY TO REPLENISH YOUR WARDROBE

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS. C. 4567.

CAFE WISEMAN.

Prices from August 1st will remain the same as usual.

- BREAKFAST
- REFRESHMENTS
- HOT TIFFINS (5 Courses) ... \$1.00
- POPULAR COLD TIFFINS ... \$1.00

MEALS and REFRESHMENTS may now be Booked, but BREAD and CAKES are still being maintained on a Cash Basis.

EXCELLENT SERVICE.

BROADWOOD PIANOFORTES

Approved by Centras for 200 years



Sole Agents:

ANDERSON'S.

Powell
TELEPHONE 3146

LAST DAYS
OF OUR

20% Discount Sale

Note
Ends on Saturday, Aug. 1st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LABOUR OFFICE.

WITH Reference to the Notice dated 23rd July, it is hereby notified that the Office of Mr. S. W. TSO, Assistant Controller of Labour (Chinese), will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5TH.

S. M. YOUNG,
Controller of Labour.
[2483]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

REFERRING to the Notice Recently Displayed Outside the Registered Office of the Company relating to Refunds on June Monthly Tickets NOTICE IS NOW GIVEN that the Period over which Refunds will be considered has been extended to WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5TH, after which Date No Application (either Written or Verbal) for a Refund will be entertained.

L. C. F. BELLAMY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1925. [2489]

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M., on the 4th AUGUST, 1925. The Tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100. The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.
Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.
Tenders tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).
The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.
R. A. DOBBS, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1925. [2497]

NOTICE.

JULY TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

THE ENGLISH SECTION of the JULY EDITION of the TELEPHONE DIRECTORY is now Available at the following Addresses, between 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Week Days:

15-17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
PEAK STONE (By courtesy of Messrs. LANE CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.)

1, CANTON ROAD, KOWLOON.
Subscribers are requested to deliver up their Old Directories when applying for New Copies.

The Chinese Section will be Available at an Early Date. [2493]

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty Cents per share has been Declared and will be Payable On and After WEDNESDAY, the 26th AUGUST, 1925, when Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon Application at the Offices of the Company.

The REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 13th AUGUST to WEDNESDAY, 26th AUGUST, 1925, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1925. [2479]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

AS practically all the Chinese Employees have Associated themselves from Work and the Remuneration of the Staff is required for the maintenance of the Electric Supply, the Company asks Consumers to Call at the HEAD OFFICE, P. & O. BUILDING (3rd Floor), and Pay their Accounts which are now ready.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1925. [2433]

"GLEN" LINE, LIMITED.

S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"

CONSIGNEES of CARGO for Hongkong ex S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE" are hereby Notified that their Cargo which was Loaded at SINGAPORE, is now being Re-shipped to Hongkong per m.v. "GLENOCLE", which Vessel is due here about the 5th AUGUST. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1925. [2490]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TEA LOUNGE

10 a.m. to 12 midnight.

PUBLIC BAR

8 a.m. to 12 midnight.

SODA FOUNTAIN

9 a.m. to 11 p.m.

NOW OPEN.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LIMITED.

INTIMATIONS

FOR SALE.

BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT NAVY DEPARTMENT.

AS IS "AND WHERE IS" the U.S.S. "AJAX," ex Collier "SCINDIA."

FOR Full Particulars regarding Terms of Sale and Inspection of Vessel, apply to the SUPPLY OFFICER, U.S. NAVAL STATION, CANTON, P.I.

Vessel Open for Inspection from JULY 15th, 1925, to AUGUST 13th, 1925, both Dates inclusive, between the Hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Sundays and Holidays Excepted.

BIDS will be Publicly Opened at 2:00 p.m., AUGUST 14th, 1925.
Copies of Circular Proposals may be obtained at AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL. [2435]

TO LET.

OFFICE in UNION BUILDING—TWO ROOMS on Fourth Floor.

Apply—
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2473]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in "ALEXANDRA BUILDING" (Basement).

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2433]

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS SHOP and PREMISES, in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, from 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.

Apply—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2433]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. \$2,975,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37, WALL STREET
NEW YORK

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.
Interest Allowed on all Deposits.
Rates on Application.

LONDON and PARIS AGENTS:

EQUITABLE TRUST CO. of N.Y. [1]

38— D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Chairman
Fung Ping Shan Ng Ching Lak
Lai Koon Chun Pong Wai Ting
P. K. Kwok Mak Ching Kong Chan Ching
Wong Yau Tong Shek

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.
SAVE DEPOSIT BOXES TO LET.

KAN TONG PO
Chief Manager
Hongkong, 16th February, 1925. [33]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—London.

Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
Overdraft Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30]

THE OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION LIMITED.

Issue Policies Covering

ACCIDENT AND ILLNESS
MOTOR CAR AND CYCLES
BAGGAGE (ALL RISKS)
PUBLIC LIABILITY
(GENERAL THIRD PARTY)
BURGLARY, ETC.

Agents:

GILMAN & Co., Ltd.,
4A, Des Vieux Road.

Telephone No. C. 290.

INTIMATIONS

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, ROYET MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, & LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SOUDAN"

Captain G. G. RANDALL, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 5th AUGUST, 1925, at Noon, taking Passengers, and Cargo for the above Ports.
Suez, Valparaiso, and Teo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.
For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1925. [2474]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "SLAVIC PRINCE" having arrived from the above Port on 25th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, 5th August, at 10 a.m. All Claims must be presented within 15 days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th August, will be subject to Rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST), LTD.,
2nd Floor, Kings Building,
Consentment Road, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 3165.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1925. [2481]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "ELMBANK" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 6th August, 1925, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 15th August, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th August, 1925, at 10:30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1925. [2485]

"STRIKE SALE"

HATS and FROCKS

AT

25% DISCOUNT

OFF USUAL PRICES.

At the Sign of the Lantern.

12, PEDDER STREET.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4864. (First Floor).

[2418]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Borneo—X.B. XL, X.S. XYZ, YI, 29,
40, 98, 880, 978, 1809, 1890.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 4TH, 1925.

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.

ELEVEN years ago to-day Great Britain entered the war, principally to ensure the freedom of the smaller nations of Europe, which had been menaced by the boundless ambition of Prussian Militarism. As is so often the case, the war, during its progress, liberated forces which the Powers, when they assembled at Versailles, found it impossible to control. When the military monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe disappeared, it was anticipated that they would be replaced by popular Governments of the orthodox model. Accordingly the first Revolution in Russia was welcomed by certain sections of the Allies as the greatest moment in modern European history, being in fact, no less an event than the emancipation of the Russian people. When, however, KRENSKY was quickly replaced by LENIN and TROTSKY, however, it became apparent that an entirely new situation had been created, and statesmen of all nations began to realise somewhat uneasily that civilisation in Russia was less than two hundred and fifty years old.

The circumstances of the Russian catastrophe, have often been compared with those of the French Revolution. In both cases the moderate forces were utterly swept away by uncultured extremists whose attempts to promote the "Brotherhood of Man" were accompanied by wholesale massacres, the destruction of religion, and the disappearance of all signs of civilisation. Here, however, the resemblance ends, for the

French, after experimenting with a number of constitutional forms fashioned after the old Roman model, ultimately submitted to a military despotism of the most extreme type, which for over twenty years terrorised the continent of Europe, and was only destroyed at length through the united and determined efforts of the peoples of Europe struggling towards freedom and renewed national existence. The Russians, on the other hand, seem to have remained stationary in a condition which, when it is assessed at its true value, is nothing more nor less than a reversion to the primitive communism which was universal in Russia in the days before Peter the Great, with this difference, however, that the middle classes and the nobility, on whom the various reforming Tsars relied for support in their policy of "Westernisation" have been deliberately destroyed.

When the Bolsheviks first rose to power, it was confidently predicted on all sides that their rule was merely a temporary phase, and that when the mass of the Russian people could make their voices heard, the Soviet would be replaced by a truly democratic Government. Yet the fact remains that over seven years later, the Russian people have not made their voices heard in the way that was anticipated, and the Soviet, to all outward appearance, is just as secure as ever it was. Meanwhile, defying all the usages of a civilised society, their agents have laboured ceaselessly to stir up trouble for the Powers in Morocco, the Balkans, Asia Minor, Persia, India and China, to say nothing of their activities within the territories of the Powers themselves in Europe.

The chief problem for every civilised state at the present time is to estimate the degree of permanency which is to be attached to this peculiar and offensive type of Government. To modify the words of a famous Parliamentary resolution of the 18th Century somewhat, "The menace of the Soviet has increased," is increasing, and ought to be diminished.

The Powers cannot afford to tolerate without limit the ceaseless and hostile activities of an organisation which has repeatedly declared its intention of spreading the entire system of modern civilisation in ruins. Replying to a question in the House of Commons the other day upon Soviet activities in Britain, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN declared that the efforts of the Bolsheviks to destroy the British Empire had hitherto met with singular lack of success. That is true, of course, but it has not been for want of energy on the part of their ubiquitous agents, nor is the Foreign Secretary's optimism any assurance at all that in the future their efforts will not be accompanied by a far more serious element of danger to that type of civilisation of which the British Empire is such a prominent example.

The time has come when the whole question must be faced by every Power against which the Soviet has laboured. The most recent evidence of their activity comes from China—a country with a population of something like 400 millions, and which is everywhere showing marks of Bolshevik intrigue. To shut one's eyes to a menace and declare that it isn't there may be the means of scoring a cheap and rapid diplomatic success, but it reminds one irresistibly of the famous remark of Louis XV's Court: "Après nous, le déluge." When the Powers discuss the problem of China, we require no more optimistic resolutions, but some definite indication of their determination to check, by all possible means, the extent of Bolshevik activities. To do this would serve a double purpose. It would administer a long overdue rebuff to the Bolsheviks themselves, and it would do something towards demonstrating to the Chinese that the Powers "mean business."

H.M.S. Tunda left yesterday for Wei Hai Wei.

It is understood that the French warship Jules Michelet is on her way to join the French flagship Jules Ferry, now at Shanghai.

The Rev. J. B. Simpson, Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster Square, London, has been nominated to the see of Kobe.

A marriage will take place this month, between Lieut. Edwin Bidder Clark, R.N., and Elspeth Stuart Fripp, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Fripp, of Peking.

The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires and the Siamese Minister in London were present at a luncheon party given by Mrs. Charles Hancock and Mr. C. H. Hancock at the Berkeley Hotel on July 2nd.

There have been large audiences at all performances since the Queen's Theatre was taken over by the Hongkong Amusements, Ltd., on Saturday. The high standard of music there is being maintained, and the orchestra is heard to advantage.

The Yang Di Pertuan Besar, of Negri Sembilan, and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp, of Hongkong, were guests of the Marchioness of Salisbury on July 7th at a reception on behalf of the Women's Section of the British Empire Exhibition at 25, Arlington Street.

Among the passengers who arrived for Hongkong by the round-the-world liner, the s.s. President Monroe yesterday were Mr. Milton Edward Miles, Miss Camille Pintee, Mr. Harold G. Robinson, and Dr. H. M. Soo, all of whom embarked on the vessel at Shanghai.

Saturday was the anniversary of the establishment of the Swiss Republic, and the Swiss Consul for South China, who is on a visit to Hongkong, celebrated the occasion by giving a little party to his fellow country-people in the Colony, to the number of about a dozen.

Reciprocal enforcement of judgments and maintenance orders between the Straits and F.M.S. are proclaimed as regards Colombo, Western Australia, Johore, Hongkong, New South Wales, St. Vincent, Tasmania, Union of South Africa, Queensland, British India and Victoria.

During questions in the House of Commons, Mr. Mackinder (Lab.), asking supplementaries on the Chinese situation, was greeted with a Conservative remark, "Ask the Chinese." Mr. Mackinder retorted, "I'll land you one if you say that to me again. Come and say it outside, my lad."

Major-General Sir Archibald Edward Harbord Anson, K.C.M.G., of Southfield, Silverhill Park, St. Leonards, a Crimean veteran, afterwards Lieut.-Governor of Penang and Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements, who died on February 22nd, aged 98, left estate of the gross value of £48,895, with net personality £41,125.

At Buckingham Palace on July 6th the King conferred the Board of Trade silver medal upon Mr. John Cropper, formerly chief officer of the s.s. Bowes Castle, and Mr. Stanley Garrett, formerly apprentice on the Eyremont Castle, for gallantry in saving members of the crew of the s.s. Loony Sang during the typhoon in Hongkong on August 18th, 1923.

Mails from Shanghai and Europe via Siberia arrived yesterday by the s.s. President Monroe. The vessel brought in a total of 242 bags of mail, of which 25 bags were from Hong Kong. The Home mail, which was despatched from London on July 10th, took 24 days in transit. The mail was landed by 8.45 a.m. and before eleven o'clock was sorted ready for collection.

The death occurred at the age of 15 years, of Miss Helen Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of Dr. James Laidlaw Maxwell, of Shanghai, who lately returned to England. Miss Maxwell, it appears, was a student at a shorthand class in Southampton Row, W.C., and fainted while taking dictation, and afterwards died. Her father was called to attend his daughter. At the inquest on July 1st it was stated that death was due to heart failure while the girl was suffering from status lymphaticus.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOLLAND'S PREMIER.

HERR COLIJN OUTLINES HIS POLICY.

THE HAGUE, August 3rd.

The new Dutch Premier, Herr Colijn, is generally regarded as a man of great tact, talent and force of character.

Herr Colijn, in a statement of his policy, said that, now that the financial position had improved and the budget been balanced, the interrupted policy of social reforms could be resumed in a careful manner. But, as the reduction of State expenditure remained a question of first importance, it has been decided to amalgamate the Naval and Army departments with a view to economy.

The section of the War Department, relating to the Dutch East Indies, would eventually be brought under control of the Colonial Department.

AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA.

WELCOME TO VISITING FLEET AT MELBOURNE.

MELBOURNE, August 3rd.

The welcome to the United States naval visitors grows even more cordial as the end of the visit approaches.

Huge crowds revisited the warships to-day, and the crush was so great that fifty cases of fainting and slight injury had to be treated.

EARLIER CABLES.

CAMPAIGN IN MOROCCO.

SPANISH COLUMN ROUTS FOR NEAR TAUBAT.

MADRID, August 2nd.

A communiqué says that a Spanish column routed an enemy concentration between Bulharil and Taubiat, after brisk fighting.

The Spanish casualties were fifty, mostly natives. The security of the lines of communication in the western sector is now assured.

LATEST CABLES.

TANK'S GOOD WORK.

FEZ, August 3rd.

A French column, while making a reconnaissance near Wozan, was attacked by the enemy. Supported by tanks, the column dispersed the attackers and continued operations.

The increasing number of tanks has had an excellent effect on the French position.—Havas.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL WALCH.

OFFICIAL DENIAL THAT HE HAS RESIGNED.

PARIS, August 2nd.

The Berlin correspondent of *Le Petit Parisien* states that General Walch, the President of the Allied Military Control Commission, has left Berlin, having resigned owing to obstructionism by German delegates.

The Ministry of War denies *Le Petit Parisien's* report that General Walch has resigned.

INSURGENTS IN SYRIA.

FRENCH OPERATIONS REPORTED AS SATISFACTORY.

PARIS, August 2nd.

A message from Beirut says that the French operations at Jebel Druze, in Syria, are described as satisfactory. For instance, eighteen insurgents were killed by an aerial bomb, in operations which were a sequel to agitation on July 20th near Soneida, when a French column was attacked while bivouacking.

General Sarrail is in full agreement with the British, who have arranged to repel, by means of armoured cars, any insurgents penetrating Trans-Jordan.

INDEBTEDNESS OF FRANCE.

AMAZING ATTACK MADE ON SIR OTTO NIEMEYER.

LONDON, August 2nd.

The *Sunday Times* says there is a considerable gulf between the offer of the French financial experts who visited London last week and the British Treasury requirements as regards debt settlement.

The former proposed an annual payment computed at between six and seven million sterling but the Treasury refuses to consider anything not approximating to twenty millions a year, which it holds France is well able to pay. The French debt to Britain on March 31 was 620 million.

An amazing attack is published in what is understood to be M. Caillaux's mouthpiece, *L'Ere Nouvelle*, on Sir Otto Niemeyer, the principal Treasury expert.

ECLIPSE OF SUN.

DUTCH EXPEDITION HOPE TO OBSERVE IT.

AMSTERDAM, August 2nd.

A scientific expedition is leaving Holland on October 31st aboard the Rotterdam-Lloyd liner *Insulinde* for the Dutch Indies for the purpose of observing the total eclipse of the sun, which will be visible at Palangbetoe, Sumatra, on January 14th.

It will include Doctors Vanderhilt and Pannekeek, who are the astronomers of Utrecht and Amsterdam Universities, respectively.

LATEST CABLES

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

A GOLF CHALLENGE.

LEO DIEGEL ASPIRES TO WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP.

TORONTO, August 3rd.

Leo Diegel, of Glenora, New York, who has just won the Canadian open golf championship for the second successive year at Ottawa, has challenged Jim Barnes and Willie MacFarlane, holders of the British and United States open championships respectively.

He asks for a contest for the "World's Championship" to be played in Canada this year.

MacFarlane has signified his readiness to engage in the match.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERS.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OFFERS REBATE.

HALIFAX, N.S., August 3rd.

With a view to terminate the dispute between the British Empire Steel Corporation and the striking coalminers, which has completely stopped work in the coal industry for the past five months and caused much distress and disorders, the Premier, the Hon. E. N. Rhodes, P.C., has proposed that the parties immediately arrange an interim contract for six months to embrace the 1924 working terms and the 1922 wages.

The Provincial Government will grant a rebate of one-fifth of its coal royalties for a year and institute a full enquiry.

The Executive Body, representing the workers, has already recommended that the Unions should accept the proposals.

LATER.

MACMILLAN EXPEDITION.

EXPLORERS REACH BASE FOR POLAR FLIGHT.

WASHINGTON, August 3rd.

The MacMillan Polar expedition has reached Etah which will be its base in Greenland for the coming flight to the Pole.

EARLIER CABLES.

CHILE AND PERU.

PLEBISCITE WITH REGARD TO DISPUTED TERRITORY.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, August 2nd.

The plebiscite commission, consisting of a Chilean and a Peruvian delegate, headed by General Pershing, has arrived at Arica, to preside over the plebiscite over the disputed territory between Chile and Peru, as arranged last March.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION IN NORTH.

BLACKMAIL THREATENS CHINESE IN FOREIGN EMPLOY.

ALLEGED AID FROM SOVIET.

SHANGHAI, August 3rd.

It is reported that two secret societies, the membership of which is largely of the criminal class, have joined forces with labour agitators in the Chinese City and sworn allegiance to one of the most notorious Labour leaders.

It is believed that their intention is to blackmail Chinese firms and shops, dealing in foreign goods, and Chinese in foreign employ.

A Japanese paper asserts that the Far Eastern Committee of the Third Internationale recently petitioned Vladivostok for 50,000,000 roubles for propaganda purposes in China, which were duly granted by the Bureau of Asiatic Propaganda.

STRIKE BREAKERS STABBED.

SHANGHAI, August 3rd.

Five strike breakers from a Japanese mill have been stabbed in a teashop by loafers, who are probably strikers. Two of the injured men have been removed to hospital.

THE SHANGHAI AFFAIR.

CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER IS BECOMING IMPATIENT.

PEKING, August 2nd.

The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Sen Jui Lin, in a Note to Signor Cerruti, the Italian Minister, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps at Peking, says "a fortnight has elapsed since the last Note in which I begged you, together with the Ministers of the interested Powers, to fix a date for negotiations with regard to the Shanghai incident. The country anxiously awaits a fair ruling on the unhappy question. I again beg Your Excellency to request the Ministers of the Powers to inform me of the date as soon as possible."

FRANCE IN CHINA.

COUNT DE MARTEL ISSUES STATEMENT TO PRESS.

PEKING, August 2nd.

Count de Martel (the French Minister) has issued a statement to the Press saying that part of the English Press is endeavouring to create an impression that the French are playing their own game. He states, it is said, *inter alia*, that French Consuls have been instructed to refrain from further solidarity with their colleagues. The statement emphasises that French Marines were sent to the foreign Settlement at Shanghai because their first duty is to defend the French Concession.

FRENCH NAVAL HELP.

The French Navy at Chungking took charge of revictualing British refugees on British gunboats at the risk of provoking a hostile movement against the French. At Canton the French Navy is patrolling the river together with British gunboats and the naval and consular authorities of both countries are keeping close contact.

French Consuls elsewhere have never received instructions other than to assume an attitude commanded by the situation in which foreign colonies are placed.

Count de Martel declares that the reproach of breking solidarity comes from the same section of the Press which recently stated that the French Minister was unjustifiably interfering with a case in which British interests were principally concerned. He concludes: "For the sake of solidarity as certain people understand it, shall we set the French Concession at Shanghai afire?"

SHANGHAI BRIBERY CHARGE.

CASE AGAINST GREGORENKO IS DISMISSED.

SHANGHAI, August 3rd.

Gregorenko, who has been arraigned before the Mixed Court on a charge of aiding and abetting Dr. Fortunatoff, in an attempted act of bribery, was acquitted when the case was resumed to-day.

The Assessor stated "that the Court was satisfied that a *prima facie* case had been made out against another person and that an attempt at bribery had been made," but there was not sufficient evidence against the accused.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

FOR SMUGGLING CHINESE INTO AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG.

PORT DARWIN, August 3rd.

The Customs Authorities have discovered a widespread conspiracy, with headquarters in Hongkong and agencies at Australian ports, to smuggle Chinese into Australia.

The alleged method is the use of birth certificates of dead Chinese.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET.

RUPTURE OF RELATIONS SUGGESTED.

In "wait and see" circles it is understood, says the *China Express and Telegraph*, that the Government's policy is not to take isolated action against the Soviet Government, but only to participate in concerted action on the part of a group of Powers whose interests are being similarly menaced, and during the past few weeks the Government appears to have been in consultation with other Governments on this very subject.

Whatever happens, the need for action in some form is urgent, for the patience of the British people cannot endure much more of Russia's persistent underhand and underground attack. The Earl of Crawford, at Gillingham, declared: "The time has come when the British Government should give a clear and unmistakable warning to the Russian Government." It may be that, before a decision is finally taken, the British Government will send a stern warning, but from Russia we have learned to expect little of straight dealing or good faith, and it would be sheer waste of time and effort to give Russia the chance to argue.

A rupture of relations would not necessarily mean war, but a return to the position of a year ago. The Soviet Ambassador, M. Rakovsky, and his vast entourage to whom this country has extended hospitality to its own detriment for many months, would leave London, and the British Chargé d'Affaires would be recalled from Moscow. We would lose little by the exchange. Our interests in China are vastly more important than anything we have at stake in the land of Bolshevism, and these demand immediate and the closest attention.

FISHY FIGHTS.

LOVELY COLOURS PRODUCED BY SHAM BATTLE.

The Zoo Aquarium has just found a clever solution to a strange puzzle. Here is the point:

Siamese fighting-fish flush from a dingy yellow to some most gorgeous tints if they fight, but—

If they fought they would kill each other.

How could visitors be shown these amazing colours without the death of at least one of the fighters?

This is how it is being done. Two fish are placed in the same little glass tank. They see each other, challenge, and charge, only to find an invisible something prevents them from gripping each other's gills. The unseen barrier is a thin sheet of glass, but the fish have not yet found out the fraud.

For weeks they have faced each other with grim, gaping jaws. Emotional waves of colour sweep over their scales and fins. One is a passionate steel purple and the other a furious bluish-crimson. They also throw in all kinds of prismatic "extra" during the day-long sham fight until they suggest civil war in a rainbow.

WUCHOW OUTRAGE.

BRITISH PRO-CONSUL'S HOUSE LOOTED.

Almost immediately after the British Pro-Consul at Wuchow, Mr. J. M. Groves, accompanied by Mrs. Groves, had left the city on July 22nd by the U.S.S. *Pampanga* from which they boarded the *s.s. Chung On*, their residence at Wuchow was ransacked.

An account of the affair was given to a *Daily Press* representative yesterday by residents who left the city on July 25th.

They stated that the British Pro-Consul's life had been threatened and he removed to the Standard Oil Company's Buildings and thence to the B.A.T. Buildings. He later left for Hongkong where he now is.

No sooner had the *Pampanga* left Wuchow than a large crowd of students and workers broke into Mr. Groves' residence. Everything was ransacked and what could not be carried away was destroyed. The full measure of destruction which was perpetrated cannot be more aptly described than by the following sentence which appeared in a letter received by a lady now resident in Hongkong from her husband in Wuchow. Referring to the looting of the Consul's house, he says: "Hardly anything was left, even the brass door knobs were wrenched away."

This outrageous act was committed, according to our informant, in the day time. No other residence was attacked.

Representations were immediately made to the Chinese authorities who professed regret for the occurrence and offered to send two gunboats and some soldiers to protect the Foreign Settlement. But for the military under General Wong, our informant stated that the students and strikers would have been out of hand some time ago. General Wong would not countenance any anti-foreign disturbances and it is stated that his sympathies are pro-British. Recently, however, his soldiers have shown sympathy with the agitators and General Wong left for Nanking a few days ago, leaving his men in charge of one of his majors.

GENERAL SITUATION.

During the last week in July, students and strikers held demonstrations but nothing untoward occurred excepting that some of the signs on the B.A.T. buildings were torn down.

A disturbance, however, occurred earlier, in which the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and a Japanese, employed in the Chinese Maritime Customs were involved. A quarrel arose between the Customs coolies and the house coolies because the former refused to come out on strike. It appears that the Chinese official accompanied by the Japanese went to try to settle the dispute. A mob of strikers attacked them, and the Chinese official was badly mauled and had to be taken to hospital, but the Japanese escaped unhurt.

Feeling is very tense in Wuchow at present and the strict boycott is still being continued against British and Japanese.

Adequate food supplies have now been sent to the foreign residents. When the boycott began and the Chinese refused to sell food to them, they were nevertheless successful in getting some supplies. After dark an Indian, who could speak Chinese fluently, was employed by the foreigners to go into the city and buy food. Nightly he made this expedition and nightly he returned with the necessities. The employment of such devices are now unnecessary.

THEFT FROM THE "KASHGAR."

LONDON POLICE COURT SEQUEL.

The story of a theft of banknotes from the cabin of a lady passenger on the *s.s. Kashgar*, was told to the Marlborough Street Magistrate on June 24th, when a meat porter was put in the dock.

Bank of England notes to the value of £80 had been offered for sale at the Albert Docks for £40 by the meat porter, who said he had won them at the races.

The money had been stolen from a cabin in the steamship *Kashgar*, which had since sailed for Shanghai, the evidence stated.

The sporting meat porter was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUBSIDIZING THE STRIKE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—It is well that you drew attention, in a leading article this morning, to the methods employed by certain Chinese shipowners in subsidizing the strike. Your remarks were confined to river and coastwise vessels. If an inquiry is to be instituted, might I suggest that its scope be extended and investigation be made into the working of steam launches plying within the waters of the Colony?

The fact is a significant one, that whereas the Seamen's Union carried their campaign against the British launches running between Hongkong and Kowloon the Chinese-owned boats were left unmolested. It was not only carried out but very successfully operated in favour of the Chinese launches. If the Union strike is against capitalism much more remains to be explained in a discrimination favouring the native as against the launches under European management and control.—Yours, etc.

DAILY TRAVELLER.

Hongkong, August 3rd.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—In his letter to you dated July 30th Mr. Holyoak referred to one particular member of the Staff of the Canton Christian College, who had signed the new notorious Resolution, by the name of Mr. Graybill, pointing out that "Mr. Graybill has never seen fit to satisfactorily explain, etc."

As a matter of fact this part of the indictment brought by Mr. Holyoak is the least of Mr. Graybill's offence. It will be remembered that within a few days of the publication to the World of that infamous document, Mr. Graybill had the effrontery to send a short letter to the local Press, in which, while reaffirming his part in that Resolution, he declared that when he signed the document in question, he did not know that American Marines had not taken part in the firing from Shameen, and then, in a somewhat more generous mood, further stated that he did not see "why Great Britain should have been singled out," etc., in other words, where all the Powers concerned were equally guilty England alone should not be made to shoulder the burden of all (for that much we bow in thanks).

Bolled down, it really comes to this, that Mr. Graybill holding the position of teacher to the youth of Canton was ready, on the mere word of a few hysterical pupils of his, to judge and condemn the Powers responsible for the defence of Shameen, including his own countrymen.

Is it any wonder, then, with such a type of instructor teaching youths at their most impressionable age in the Canton Christian College, that these students should get out of hand and cause disturbances all over China!—Yours, etc.

JOSEPH GOULD.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE CHINA CRISIS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Under the heading "Foreign Bayonets," "American Writer's defence of China," you quote only the millicent comments made by a certain John A. Brailford, who, I am reliably informed, is a British journalist in a responsible position with the *Japan Chronicle*, a British publication of excellent reputation.

I would respectfully suggest that, in view of your heading and comments, you verify your statement of Mr. Brailford's nationality.—Yours faithfully,

ACCURACY.

[Ed. Note: According to the *Directory and Chronicle of the Far East*, there is a Mr. J. A. Brailford on the staff of the *Japan Chronicle*, but we do not know whether he was the author of the article quoted by the *New York World*. Mr. Brailford's article was the text upon which apparently the *New York World* based a number of its own comments.]

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PARIS FASHION NOTES.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

PARIS, June 22nd.

I was present last week at the inauguration of the Pavillon de l'Elegance at the Exposition of Decorative Arts and I wondered, as I savoured all the delights for eye, ear and palate that had been packed into the space of that one building if Rome, in the height of her decadence ever achieved anything quite so elegant and luxurious. So finished and exquisitely carried out was every detail that it seemed far more deserving of the name of Temple of Luxury than the comparatively humble one it bears. The gods behind the machine of all this are Jenny, Worth, Jeanne Lanvin, Callot Secours, and Cartier, and to assist them in their task of showing off their models of feminine attire and jewellery, they have invoked the aid of clever architects, modern lighting specialists, craftsmen in bronze and marble, "Sieger," the creator of the most life-like of wax mannequins, tinted and set in poses so as to render them the most perfect modern exponents of modern clothes, and, last but not by any means least, two orchestras, a French one on the balcony above that plays modern air and a Russian one downstairs that draws plaintive melody from the strings of its native instruments. On the opening day, they had installed a bevy of waiters from Robattet, the great patissier of Paris, behind a buffet where they dispensed delicacies which, in themselves, constituted a tribute to that sure sense of refined taste in which the French are such past masters.

TEMPLE OF LUXURY.

In such a setting, is it any wonder, then, that the creations of the four great designers of Paris, and the acknowledged prince of jewellers appear like so many precious gems set in a casket? The ground floor is divided into four miniature stages each one being given over to the display of one of the couturiers, and in the middle is an oval-shaped counter on which are set forth all the exquisite creations of Cartier's imagination. Upstairs there is a general display, moving in and out of which are the most elegant of mannequins for the purpose of the better showing off of toilettes, every detail of which has been as carefully imagined and carried out from the dainty hat to the equally dainty shoes, as have been the jewelled specimens of Cartier.

SPLendid WEDDING FROCK.

As one enters, the eye is immediately held by a wondrous wedding robe by Worth, carried out in white satin beaute and with a long train fine not edged with a deep pattern of silver lace. Worth also shows a number of afternoon models which are truly interesting on account of the unusual material and the quaint details he has introduced into each. In every case, hat, gloves and footwear match in colour, when not also in material, the dress they accompany. One of these is in moonlight blue crepe marocain trimmed with square motifs of crocodile skin dyed the same shade of blue; to match, there are high Russian boots decorated in the same original manner. Another three piece costume in amethyst cloth is trimmed with a band about seven inches deep of snakeskin, round the hem of the flared jacket, and the skirt, a velvet Russian-shaped toque in the same shade shows a snakeskin ornament caught at an angle through the front. Another original two piece ensemble is composed of a long coat in alond green lined with a yellowish variety of fur over a dress of the same shade finished off with a deep band of the same fur round the hem; an almond green velvet toque and tan boots fitted with almond green velvet tops completed the ensemble. For evening wear Worth is showing an effective creation carried out in black charmeuse embroidered in different tones of coral pink and rough bits of original coral, with long strands of rough coral hanging down in front. Over this is a cloak in black velvet embroidered in black sequins and lined with coral pink velvet.

ROSEWOOD MODELS.

Jenny has the most charming array of afternoon and evening models in her display, in many of which she has carried out the popular note of rosewood. In nearly every case, she has combined this shade with some other colour, particularly almond green or white, and the effect is most bewitching. A few note which Jenny has been favouring for some time past is the high collar, and this is demonstrated in the most attractive of ways in nearly all her models here. Decorative jacket, frills and tiny buttons are among the methods she resorts to carry out her idea of high necks with the greatest amount of effect and elegance. A delightfully cool and youthful looking frock in rosewood crepe Georgette is shown with a short ermine coat piped at intervals of about two inches with narrow stripes of rosewood satin. Jenny also carries out her charming idea of piping in an ermine evening wrap which she has piped with gold braid and lined with a wonderful gold lame. For her evening models, Jenny seems to favour straight lines, no sleeves and heavy coloured metal beading.

FUNNEL-SHAPED WHISTLETS.

Callot also favours beading a great deal for her evening models, one of the most effective being carried out in deep Empire green shading to lighter tones; an original detail of this is a couple of funnel-shaped whistles headed like the dress, that finish off the bare arms. A pretty ensemble destined surely for Deauville this year, is a colour scheme in white red and yellow. The frock is white with posies of flowers in these shades embroidered on in silk; the coat is vivid shade of yellow and the hat, a wide-brimmed bangkok, is trimmed with a posy of flat felt flowers in yellow, red and white

shades. Callot also favours draping a good deal, and numbers of her afternoon gowns are no more than lengths of material draped down in a kind of vertical drounce at the side. She utilises figured broches and printed chiffons in this way with extraordinary effect. Lanvin, as usual, has the most original of models to show, and, as usual, these depend mostly on wide bouffant skirts and Louis XVI styles generally for effect. A charming turn out for Sweet Sixteen is in white organdie trimmed with numbers of round motifs carried out in cornflower blue organdie edged with black lace; a wide sash tied in long bows and ends is added and completes with the wide billowing skirt, plain bodice and tiny frilled sleeves, the general effect of girlishness; a drooping-brimmed hat in white organdie tucked onto a piping cord and drawn into the shape of the head, trimmed with a bunch of pink satin roses and long streamers of blue velvet is added, also a delightful touch which consists in a couple of pink satin roses which are caught round the wrist with an elastic bracelet. An effective ensemble that reveals Lanvin in her dashing mood, is composed of a black ottoman coat finished with stripes of silver lame plaited into fine knife pleats, and a large bunch of flat satin roses placed right in front; with this there is a turban of silver lame wound closely round the head. Lanvin employs a peculiar shade of lime green with much effect in some of her models, contrasting it with silver, also embroidering it with heavy tube-shaped beads and pearls. A most effective model carried out in these mediums is seen on a mannequin whose feet are sheathed in lime coloured stockings and encased in dainty silver shoes. The last word, if ever there were one, in ensemble elegance!

BEADED SHEATH GOWN.

In a setting apart, there are four evening creations by these four designers carried out in rose pink. Callot's is a mass of tulle in graduating shades, bunching out (Continued on next Column).

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at both sides and showing a long trail of beauty roses hanging from the left side. Jenny's model is a sheath gown richly beaded in a variety of tones and long silver beads that glisten with dazzling effect as though they were so many specks of looking glass. Lanvin's is a period frock in bouffant tulle festooned with garlands of the daintiest of flat pink satin roses set on a background of fine net. Worth, like Jenny shows a handsome beaded model.

Amongst the host of novel ideas I noticed was a circlet of roses worn round the ankle; pull-on gloves with seams stitched in heavy green silk; lizard skin boots with corduroy velvet tops and a wondrous bed spread of silver lame padded and rucked in a large circular design that spread over the whole of the surface. Another of these modern luxuries was carried out in a deep rosewood shade of velvet and lined with satin like the same shade.



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WHY Mlle. LENGLEN WINS.

**HER RESTRAINT AND SUPREME
FOOTWORK.**

[BY THE HON. F. M. R. FISHER.]

What Hobbs is to cricket, what Bernhardt was to the stage, Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen is to lawn tennis. She is supreme. She is not without blemish, but she is probably the most perfect woman player of all time.

I have no desire to undervalue the wonderful tennis of Mrs. Lambert Chambers, who seven times won the championship at Wimbledon and has scored hundreds of victories by the combined cleverness of her brain and her quite unusual command of the ball.

Nor must it be supposed that I am by any means blind to the fighting capacity of Miss Ryan, Miss McKane, and other first-class players. But in the immortal Suzanne I see great perfection blended with few, if any, faults.

She is to Lawn Tennis what Shakespeare is to literature. She combines superb grace with supreme accuracy. The one blot or blemish on her game is her own nervous temperament. That is her deadliest foe. But in her play she has no equal.

She is a most perfect model because she combines so many essential factors: Perfect control of the ball—which means enough pace to score by, but not so much as to compel inaccuracy—beautiful footwork, rare speed, and a subtle brain.

Those who seek to learn something from watching her will observe with what patience and skill she manoeuvres her opponent until the psychological moment has come at which to put in the final thrust. And it usually goes home with fatal precision.

No player I have ever seen is so free from errors. This I attribute mainly to the fact that Mlle. Suzanne is most restrained and most punctilious in watching for the right ball off which to play the right shot.

SHE IS NEVER SLAP-DASH.

How often does one see a player fail because he or she has decided where to return the ball before it has arrived. This is one of the most common errors in the game. The shot that you play must necessarily largely depend upon the bound of the ball that comes to you. It may kick. It may shoot. It may have forward-spin or check spin, it may break, it may come to you on the long hop or the half-volley; it may come to you where you stand; you may have to run for it.

And these are not the sole considerations. The position of your opponent in the court is almost always a determining factor. Is he up or back, or in one corner or the other? Is he a volleyer or a base line player?

I mention all these conceivable considerations arising out of the one stroke, because they are incessantly recurring and incessantly opening up a variation of the same problem. That is why I venture to direct the attention of the young players especially to the care and precision which Mlle. Lenglen devotes to each particular stroke.

There is no wild hitting, no "slap-dash" attempt to win a miraculous point with a wild "swipe" and a futile hope that it will prove a winner.

Control means restraint and intelligence—qualities which must be exercised if one is to be a "world beater."

I have had the pleasure of appearing on the court with Mlle. Suzanne on many occasions, and many victories have been shared. This has afforded me the excellent opportunity of observing her play at close quarters.

CONTRAST TO TILDEN.

To those who watch her game closely, it will be seen that she never by any chance indulges in freak shots. In this respect she affords a most amazing contrast to Mr. Tilden, who appears to have mastered almost every shot known to tennis. With the exception of what may be termed the "ribbed" service, Mlle. Suzanne plays all her shots with a full-faced racket, both forehand and backhand.

There is no doubt, is largely responsible for the unvarying accuracy of her play. Add to this the punctilious care she displays in watching the ball from the ground to the racket, and another important contributory factor is revealed.

Although her footwork is invariably perfect, there are times when, without having to do it, she plays her forehand drive from off the wrong foot, a stance that would be fatal to many players. But Mlle. Lenglen might have learned boxing under a perfect coach, so well does she keep her feet under her and preserve always a perfect poise and balance.

The general public in England, however, rarely have an opportunity of seeing to what real heights this amazing lady can rise.

To see her most brilliant and dazzling tennis, one wants to see her playing in a double with three good men players, especially where it is a game of pleasure and no tragic results are hanging on the match.

Upon two occasions when she and I had won the mixed doubles in the South of France, we afterwards played exhibition matches against the winners of the men's doubles, and won with ease. Not until then did I realise her extraordinary talent. Our opponents concentrated the attack upon her, and her response was nothing short of marvellous.

THE STRAIN OF IT.

The blot or blemish upon her play, as I have hinted, is due to a highly-strung temperament. She has been known to get "rattled" and "nervy," and then, like that of so many Continental players—and others, too, for that matter—her game becomes somewhat impaired and she suffers accordingly.

It has never, I think, been sufficiently recognised what a colossal mental and nervous strain it really is to be the cynosure of all eyes, to go on to a court before 15,000 thrilled and excited spectators, and fight to maintain a reputation that is world-wide.

Her marvellous record is a great tribute to her skill; and whatever small and inconsequential blemishes there may have been on one or two occasions, Mlle. Suzanne at least has the satisfaction of knowing that she has secured for herself a well-earned niche in the Westminster Abbey of Lawn Tennis.

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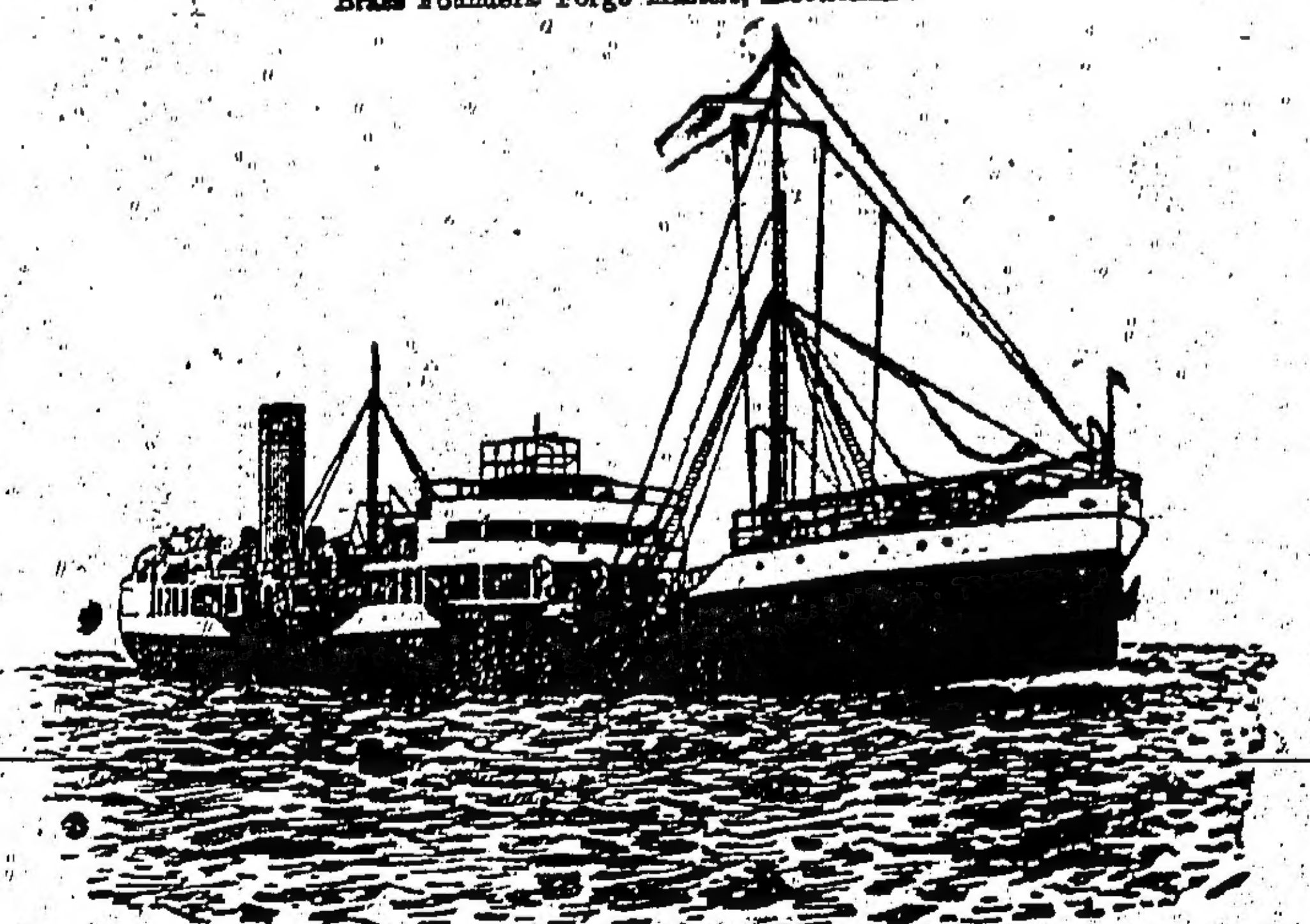
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